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EARLY WRITERS ON NUMISMATICS.

[Continued from Page 15.]

WE now reach one of the most important writers on Numismatics, Charles Patin, a physician, born at Paris, 1632, died at Padua, which he made his home, and where he was Professor of Medicine, in October, 1693. Of his works I have two, each in two editions. In 1665 he published a very useful little work, *Introduction a la Connoissance des Medailles*, of which I have the second edition by Elzevier of Amsterdam, 1667, and a Latin version, Amsterdam, 1683, as *Introductio ad Historiam Numismatum*. My copy of the former is "Ex Dono Auctoris," and to the latter are added a chapter of writers on Numismatics, and another, of the principal collectors; bound with it is a short dissertation, *De Numismatis & Nummis Antiquis*, by Joseph Maria Suarez, Bishop of Vaison. The work of Patin is an admirable little handbook. The other of his which I have is a large folio, *Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata ex ære mediæ et minimæ formæ*, Strassburg, 1671, and again, Amsterdam, 1697; it is a handsome and valuable work, with many excellent plates. The next book mentioned by Banduri, and also in my library, is that of Dr. James Spon of Lyons, viz. *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grece, et du Levant, Fait aux années 1675 & 1676. par Jacob Spon Docteur Medecin Aggregé a Lyon, & George Wheeler Gentilhomme Anglois*. 3 vols. Lyons, 1678. The work is a very interesting one, as the travellers were among the last who saw the Parthenon of Athens before its destruction, and a view of it is in the second volume. In the third volume is a chapter on ancient coins, with plates. In 1692 was published *Le Cabinet de la Bibliothèque de Sainte Genevieve*, by the Rev. Canon Claude du Molinet, in which are several plates of coins along with other antiquities. I have another work of Du Molinet, which is strangely omitted by Banduri, the *Historia Summorum Pontificum a Martino V. ad Innocentium XI. per eorum numismata*, Paris, 1679. It is a handsome volume, with many Papal Medals of the period described. Banduri places here, under Giovanni Pietro Bellori, the second edition of the work of Francis Angeloni, already mentioned. It appeared at Rome, 1685, and was greatly enlarged and improved by Bellori, and a copy is in my possession. Our next author is a Cardinal, Henry

Noris of Verona, who in 1689 published at Florence a long work on the coins of Syria, of which I have the second edition, Leipzig, 1696. James de Wilde, a Dutchman, printed at Amsterdam, 1692, a catalogue of his own collection, with the title, *Selecta Numismata Antiqua; ex Musæo Jacobi de Wilde. Amstelodami, Sumptibus Authoris. CIOIOCLXXXII*, of which I have a copy. It is a pleasure to see, for the beauty both of the text and the plates. In the same year was published at Rome a catalogue of the collection belonging to Christina, Queen of Sweden, which I do not own, but I have one of the date 1742 at the Hague. It is a grand folio with many plates, and text in French and Latin.

We welcome next two volumes by Englishmen. The first is, *The Antiquities of Palmyra*, by Abraham Seller, London, 1696, which I do not own, but which is interesting as containing an early discussion of the mysterious letters UCRIMDR on the coins of Vabalathus. The other is the *Numismata. A Discourse of Medals, Antient and Modern, &c.* by John Evelyn, S. R. S., London, 1697, which of course I have. It deals principally with modern coins and medals, of which in fact are all the plates. Of an earlier date is the volume, which (following Banduri) I next name, the *Specimen universæ rei nummariæ antiquæ*, by Andrew Morelli, a Swiss, the first edition, which I have, being of Paris, 1683, the second of Leipzig, 1695. Otto Sperling, a Dane, wrote works, of which it is enough to mention the one I own, *Dissertatio de Nummis non cisis Tam veterum Quam recentiorum*, Amsterdam, 1700. I shall notice now several volumes of a slightly earlier date which I have, all of them being omitted by Banduri. The first is the *Histoire Metallique de la Republique de Hollande* Par M^r Bizot, Paris, 1687, 1 vol. folio, and again, Amsterdam, 1688-90, 3 vols. octavo, an important work, with many plates of coins and medals from 1566. The next is still more important and useful, the *Traite Historique des Monnoies de France depuis le commencement de la Monarchie jusques a present*. Par M^r le Blanc, Paris, 1690. This is the foundation of the knowledge of French coins, and I am at a loss to say how this work and the last could have escaped the observation of Banduri. The third is rather more an essay on coinage, the *Traité des Monoyes, de leurs circonstances & dépendances*. By Jean Boizard, Paris, 1692. Another is *The Greek and Roman History Illustrated by Coins & Medals, &c.* By Obediah Walker, London, 1692. Another is the *Histoire du Roy Louis le Grand Par les Medailles, &c.* By Claude François Menestrier, Paris, 1691. Still another is the *Historiæ Rei Nummariæ Veteris Scriptores Aliquot Insigniores*, two volumes of essays by various authors, collected by Adam Rechenberg, Leyden, 1695. The second volume contains the work of William Bude, mentioned in the first note. The last is a volume on Martin Luther and the Reformation, by Christian Juncker, Frankfort and Leipzig, 1699, filled with plates of medals relating to the subject.

Of Jean Foy Vaillant a biographical notice has already appeared in the *Journal*, XII, 38. Banduri gives his works great praise, and his name stands deservedly high as a writer on numismatics. During his life he published certainly seven important separate works, of which I have six. First in date is the *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum* from Julius to Postumus, Paris, 1674 and 1692, and Amsterdam, 1694, which last I have. The second is the *Seleucidarum Imperium, sive Historia Regum Syriæ ad fidem Numismatum*

accommodata, Paris, 1681, which I have, and which Banduri especially admires for study and arrangement. The third is on the brass Imperial coins for Colonies and Municipalities, Paris, 1688, which I have of 1695. This work Banduri calls "dignissimum etiam Vaillantii fama." The fourth is a description of the large-brass coins in the collection of Francis de Camps, Paris, 1694. The fifth is on the Imperial coins with Greek inscriptions, Paris, 1698, and Amsterdam, 1700, which latter I have; Banduri's praise of it is very moderate. The sixth is the *Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti Regum, Ad fidem Numismatum accommodata*, Amsterdam, 1701, which I have. The seventh and last is the *Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum perpetuis interpretationibus illustrati*, Amsterdam, 1703, two volumes of over five hundred pages each, which I have, and for which Banduri uses strong words of praise. His chiefest objection, and mine also, is that the plates, 152 in number, are all placed together at the end, instead of where they belong in the text. A curious commentary on Vaillant's "perpetuis interpretationibus" is found in the fact that twice at least in this century has the whole matter of Roman Family Coins been rewritten, by Riccio at Naples, 1836 and 1843, and by Cohen at Paris, 1857. I have also a posthumous work of Vaillant, published too late to be mentioned by Banduri. It consists of two parts: 1. *Arsacidarum Imperium, sive Regum Parthorum Historia. Ad fidem Numismatum accommodata*. 2. *Achæmenidarum Imperium, sive Regum Ponti, Bosphori, et Bithyniæ Historia. Ad fidem Numismatum accommodata*, Paris, 1725. I feel entirely incompetent to judge it, but to have written it at all implies faithful and acute study, probably greater than was demanded by any of Vaillant's other volumes.

The next book is an elaborate essay by Eucharius Gottlieb Rink, with the title, *De Veteris Numismatis Potentia et Qualitate Lucubratio, &c.*, Leipzig & Frankfort, 1701. I can best place here two works omitted by Banduri. The first is the *Medailles sur les Principaux Evenements du Regne de Louis le Grand*, Paris, 1702, a beautiful volume from the royal press. The second is *A Critical Essay on the Modern Medals, with Some Reflections on the Taste and Judgment of the Ancients*. London, 1704, an interesting little study, published anonymously, but in my copy is written, "In the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library this Essay is ascribed to Dr. Coningham." Next after Rink, Banduri places Ezekiel Spanheim, to whom twenty-seven pages are devoted, much the longest notice in the book. Spanheim was nobly born at Orleans in 1629, and died at London in 1710, being then Baron Spanheim, Ambassador from the King of Prussia to England. His principal work is the *Dissertationes de Præstantia et Usu Numismatum Antiquorum*, first published at Rome, 1664, then at Amsterdam, 1671, and again in two volumes, the first London, 1706, the second not till 1717, Amsterdam, which I have. Banduri gives an elaborate review of it, praising it very highly. It includes almost everything within the range of ancient numismatics, and shows deep and prolonged study and accurate judgment. Of the third edition, I can also say that it is beautifully executed both in text and plates. Spanheim's other works are principally short letters or essays. Next comes a very prolific author, Laurence Beger of Heidelberg, two of whose works I have. The first is the *Observationes et Conjecturæ in Numismata Quædam Antiqua, &c.*, "Coloniæ Brandenburgicæ," 1691. It is dedicated to Spanheim, whose two letters form about half the

volume. The second is on the Roman Emperors from Julius to Justinian, "*Coloniæ Brandenburgicæ*," 1700. It describes the collection of Charles, Duke of Croy and Arschot, once before mentioned. Soon follows in Banduri Nicholas Chevalier, for a work which I do not own, but I have a small volume by the same, viz. *Dissertation sur la Medaille et Boite que le Venerable Magistrat de la Ville d'Amsterdam a fait frapper au sujet de la Paix de Ryswik*, Amsterdam, 1700. It is very short, and needs no further mention. In 1709 Christopher Woltereck collected and published at Hamburg in one volume, entitled *Electa Rei Numariae, &c.*, thirty-five separate and short essays by various authors, several being anonymous.

We now reach the author who receives in Banduri's volume the second longest notice, Rev. John Hardouin, to whom thirteen pages are given. I have several of his works. First is the *Nummi Antiqui Populorum et Urbium Illustrati*, Paris, 1684. It is a guide to ancient coins according to the inscriptions arranged alphabetically, a very useful work. Next is the *Antirrheticus de Nummis Antiquis Coloniarum et Municipiorum*, ad Joan. Foy Vaillant, Med., Paris, 1689, which is a critical review, with many corrections, of Vaillant's third work before mentioned. The third is on the coins of the Herods, Paris, 1693. A volume of Hardouin's works, entitled *Opera Selecta*, was printed at Amsterdam, 1709, which I have not, but I own another volume of his writings, the *Opera Varia*, Amsterdam and the Hague, 1733, of course too late to be found in Banduri. The portions on numismatics relate to the coins of the times of Theodosius and Justinian, and to the early coins of Kings of France. Our next book and author is the useful handbook, *La Science des Medailles*, by Rev. Louis Jobert. It was first published at Paris in 1692, and the next year at Amsterdam; at Paris again in two volumes, 1715, and at Amsterdam, 1717, and a third edition much enlarged, also in two volumes, Paris, 1739. English versions appeared at London, 1697 and 1715; a Latin version at Leipzig, 1695; a German version at Leipzig, 1718; a Dutch version at Leyden, 1728, and an Italian at Venice the same year. I have the French edition of 1739, and both the English. The list of editions shows the esteem in which it was held, but of course it is not now of the same importance. Rev. Etienne Souciet is next mentioned by Banduri for an essay on a coin of Julius Cæsar, which I have not, but of the author I own a later work on the coins of Pythodoris, Queen of Pontus, and the coins of the kings of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Paris, 1737. Last comes Charles Cæsar Baudelot for various short works, of which I have the *Histoire de Ptolemee Auletes*, Paris, 1698, with several plates of coins.

I have now only to notice some books omitted by Banduri, though published a few years before the date of his *Bibliotheca*. First is a volume containing two German works printed at Nuremburg, 1692, *Alter und Neuer Munz-Schlüssel* by Leonhard Wilibald Hoffmann, and *Neuer Munz-Tractat* by C. L. Lucio. They are partly guide-books to the money in circulation, but the former contains quite an account of ancient coinage, and many plates of coins of much earlier date than that of the book; the number represented is enormous. Next are three works on Northern coins, the *Specimen Antiquæ Rei Monetariæ Danorum, &c.*, by Thomas Broder Bircherod, Copenhagen, 1701, the *Runæ in Nummis Vetustis, &c.*, by Nicholas Keder, Leipzig, 1704, and another by Keder on coins of certain early kings of Sweden and Denmark,

Leipzig, 1706. The first of these is the most important, and I have found it of considerable use, though now superseded by a much larger work. Next is the *Saxonia Numismatica* of Wilhelm Ernest Tentzel, Dresden, 1705, a grand work in two volumes, one on the Ernestine line, one on the Albertine, each of more than 700 pages octavo, with a profusion of excellent plates. The next by Ludolph Smids, Amsterdam, 1712, contains plates of medals of the thirty-six Counts of Holland, from Theodoric I. to Philip II. of Spain; I dare not say that all the medals really exist. The next is the *Monete del Regno di Napoli*, from Roger to the Emperor Charles VI., by Cesare Antonio Vergara, Rome, 1716. It is a useful work with many fine plates, but a much larger and fuller one ought to be written on the same subject. The last is in Dutch, A. Bogaert's *Roomsche Monarchy*, Amsterdam, 1718, the first edition being of 1697, with plates of single coins of each emperor from Julius to Charles VI. I shall mention one work, which appeared just too late to be found in Banduri, the *Thesaurus Britannicus*, &c., of Nicholas Francis Haym, published at London in English and Italian, 1719-20. I have a Latin translation, Vienna, 1763-5. The two volumes contain plates of the choicest ancient coins in England with owner's names, but I doubt if the work had or should have much authority.

I have here given a sort of *resume* of the numismatic authors and books for the first two centuries. It shows much more the extent and richness of my own library, than I at first intended; and does not include nearly all the writers of the period, for Banduri names over a hundred others. Many of them, however, were only the editors of earlier works, or composed chiefly short essays or letters. There are very few whose volumes would add much to the value of my library.

W. S. APPLETON.

PLATINUM COINS.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

The *Journal of Chemistry* says:—"AN attempt was made in Russia to employ platinum in the coinage, but the fluctuations in the price of the metal in adjacent countries rendered it impossible to continue its use, though its great weight and other qualities rendered it apparently suitable to the purpose. Platinum is found in the Ural Mountains, in California, Oregon, and South America."

One of the Russian platinum coins is thus described: Obverse, The double-headed Russian eagle, sable, beaked and membered gules, each head crowned or, and the whole surmounted by a crown or, holding in the right claw a sceptre, and in the left, a globe surmounted by a cross. On the breast, the arms of Moscow; field gules, on which a figure of St. George on horseback argent, killing the dragon sable. This shield is surrounded by the Order of St. Andrew, which is composed of alternate eagles, stars and rings of gold, to which is suspended a golden double-headed eagle, on the breast of which lies the cross of St. Andrew. On the wings of the Russian eagle are six escutcheons. The upper one on the right wing is for *Cazan*; a field azure charged with a dragon sable, crowned or. That below is for *Astracan*; azure, a crown or; below a sword argent, the hilt or, placed fesswise. The lowest shield is for *Siberia*; gules, two wolves affrontee argent, holding two arrows

argent, crossed and reversed, and between the ends a crown or. The upper shield on the left wing is for *Poland*; an eagle displayed argent, crowned and membered or. The two below * * * unknown. *Query*:—What are the other two shields? Reverse, Legend, in Russian, signifying, Nine zolotrukk 68 doly. Pure Ural platinum, between two concentric circles surrounding an inscription in five lines, meaning, 12 silver roubles, 1830. Its weight is 1 oz. 6 dwt. 14 grs. Size 24.

R. S.


EARLY COINAGE FOR CANADA.

A CORRESPONDENT (R. S.) sends us the following extract from Parkman's "Old Regime in Canada," p. 229, which indicates what may have been, and probably was, the origin of the *Gloriam Regni*; and the results of that attempt, as also the effort to turn moose skins, &c., into "fiat money," are full of wise suggestions to the Greenback politicians:—

"THE colonial finances were not prosperous. In the absence of coin, beaver skins long served as currency. In 1669, the council declared wheat a legal tender, at four francs the *minot*, or three French bushels; and, five years later, all creditors were ordered to receive moose skins in payment at the market rate. Coin would not remain in the colony. If the company or the king sent any thither, it went back in the returning ships. The government devised a remedy. A coinage was ordered for Canada one-fourth less in value than that of France. Thus the Canadian livre or franc was worth in reality fifteen sous instead of twenty. This shallow expedient produced only a nominal rise of prices, and coin fled the colony as before."

PAPER MONEY.

In these days of the formation of Greenback parties—"Fiat money"—and Kearneyism, a glance into our own history may not be uninteresting to lovers of honest money. A writer in the *Boston Evening Post*, 8th January, 1750, under the signature "Cicero," advocates that not only the general good of the Massachusetts province, but its very salvation, depends on an increase of its inhabitants. At the close of the article he says: "Let us expel every Species of Luxury and Extravagance,—the Parents of Poverty and Ruin,—and banish the great cause of both—PAPER MONEY—from the World; and in their room let us introduce Honesty, Industry and Frugality, whose Acquaintance has been so long slighted: And we shall once more be a happy, flourishing People; and our Province maintain the Character it has almost lost, of being the Capital of *North America*." The "flush times" of paper money being near their end, the publisher, a month later, followed up his attack by this appeal to his readers:—

 The Customers for this Paper are desired to consider, that the Time allowed for taking or passing the Bills of any of the neighbouring Governments is near expiring:—and whether it will be easier for 'em to discharge their Debts NOW, while they may do it in *Bumaree*, than to wait till the *Dollars* come out, which will be on the First Day of *April* next. For it may be supposed (without any Breach of Charity) that many Persons are in debt for the Paper, who will find it as hard to come at the *Dollars*, as the

Publisher.

Boston Ev. Post. Feb. 5th 1750.

Next Monday will be published,

And sold by T. Fleet, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill,

A Mournful Lamentation for the sad and deplorable Death of Mr. OLD TENOR, a Native of *New England*, who after long Confinement by a deep and mortal Wound, which he received above twelve Months before, expired on the 31st Day of *March*, 1750. *He lived beloved, and died lamented.* (Price Three Half Pence.)

*Boston Ev. Post. March 26, 1750.**

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

[Concluded from Vol. XII, p. 71.]

[I may remark here that where I have described pieces in this and the foregoing parts of my list as rare, I only speak from the information of dealers, or the numbers offered for sale, and many more may exist than I am aware of; or the dies may exist and may be used again. The description, therefore, is not absolutely certain in this respect. Moreover, I only mention the metals I have seen.—H. W. H.]

CXXIII. *Ob.* In the gold field is 1776—CENTENNIAL—1876 surrounded by thirty-seven platina stars. Around it is AMERICA EUROPE ASIA AFRICA in relief, with engraved emblems of Agriculture, Science, Art and Commerce between. *Rev.* A wreath of laurel and oak clasped by an American shield in colored enamel; and within it PRESENTED TO F. S. PEASE BY EXHIBITORS OF MACHINERY MDCCCLXXVI. Outside is INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA. and engraved *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.* At top a globe, flags, and eagle in gold. Size 86. This medal, made by Starr and Marcus of New York City, was presented to the inventor of the lubricating oils used at the exhibition.

CXXIV. *Ob.* Naked bust of Washington to L. GEORGE WASHINGTON. F. B. SMITH & HARTMANN, N. Y. Same as the Washington with the rev. of the Mt. Vernon Tomb, Appleton CCIV, muled also with a "Born" &c., rev. *Rev.* Wreath of oak and holly crossed and tied. THIS MEDAL IS STRUCK TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON, AND IN HONOR OF THE PATRONS WHO ATTEND OUR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, AT PHILADELPHIA, P^A U. S., 1776. 1876. in twelve lines. F. B. SMITH, & HORST N. Y. White metal. Size 40. Only a few struck, it is said.

CXXV. The St. Alban Commandery, (Philadelphia,) Masonic shield-shaped Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CII.

CXXVI. The Philadelphia Commandery Masonic bell-shaped Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CIII.

CXXVII. The Hugh de Payens Commandery, (Jersey City,) Masonic cruciform Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CV.

CXXVIII. *Ob.* Soley's bust of Washington, same as No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS—IN THE ONE HUNDRETH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1876.; the first ten words being round the edge in two curves, and the rest below. In the centre is a six-pointed star with twenty-five stars within and thirteen stars around it. Size 24. This medal was not struck in the Centennial grounds, as intended. It is in silver, bronze, copper, brass, and white metal, with a guarantee that only thirty are struck in each metal.

CXXIX. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as rev. of No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VII, p. 91, for this "Mournful Lamentation" in full.

CXXX. *Ob.* Free and United States, same as No. XXXIX. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

CXXXI. *Ob.* Fountain, C. T. A. U. of A. Same as No. XL. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

CXXXII. *Ob.* American Colonies, same as No. XLII. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

CXXXIII. Free and United States, same as No. CXXX, except a slight difference in the reverse, which has Soley's name in exergue, and rays round the star. There are said to be only four, two in white metal and two in copper gilt, the reverse having then been altered.

CXXXIV. *Ob.* Washington, same as No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* American Colonies, same as No. XLII. Copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.

CXXXV. *Ob.* Main Building, same as No. XVI. *Rev.* Horticultural Hall, same as No. XXI. Bronze, brass, and white metal. Size 26.

CXXXVI. *Ob.* Main Building, same as last. *Rev.* Art Gallery, same as No. XIX. Bronze and white metal. Size 26.

CXXXVII. *Ob.* Horticultural Hall, same as No. XXI. *Rev.* Art Gallery, same as last. Bronze and brass. Size 26.

CXXXVIII. *Ob.* DANIEL L. WARNER AND BETSEY WILDER MARRIED FEBRUARY 12TH 1826, in six curved lines. Branches of oak and laurel crossed and tied. Clapsed hands in the centre, with thirty-six rays. *Rev.* Three rings interlinked, inscribed, ELIZABETH BORN MAR. 5TH 1828 THOMAS BORN JAN^V 28TH 1831 HENRY BORN MAY 21ST 1836 (the word BORN being within the ring.) TO COMMEMORATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY, FEBRUARY 12TH 1876 IN THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 21. None were sold, and the dies are destroyed.

CXXXIX. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. Above in a semi-circle twelve stars, (probably meant to be pierced at the place of the thirteenth, which is marked by a dot,) 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WASHINGTON 1776 1876 *Rev.* Laurel branches crossed. 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, MAY, 1876 Silver. Size 20.

CXL. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Masonic emblems, same as rev. of N. Y. Masonic Temple Medal. (Marvin, No. CCLXVIII.) Silver. Size 21. Very rare, as but six in silver, twenty in copper, and twenty in brass were struck when the obverse die broke.

CXLI. *Ob.* Head of Lafayette to R. GENERAL LAFAYETTE. *Rev.* DEFENDER OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH LIBERTY. BORN 1757 DIED 1834 STATUE IN NEW YORK UNVEILED SEPT. 6. 1876 CENTENNIAL and six stars. Silver. Size 20.

CXLII. *Ob.* of the McPherson Medal of 1864. *Rev.* SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE WASHINGTON CITY 1876. White metal. Size 13.

CXLIII. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. surrounded by thirteen stars 1776. Around, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEART OF HIS COUNTRYMEN *Rev.* A stack of grain and agricultural implements 1876 in a wreath tied. The Medal is of some soft metal gilt; and hangs by two eagle heads from a silken U. S. flag attached to a pin marked CENTENNIAL and on the back MORSE & CO 5 COURTLANDT ST N Y Size 19. The execution is very poor.

CXLIV. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. like the head on the Children of America Centennial * IN GOD WE TRUST * 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876. *Rev.*

Two palm branches crossed. 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERSEY CITY SUNDAY SCHOOLS May 22 1876 Silver, copper and white metal. Size 18. This is the type adopted; the two following are the rejected patterns.

CXLV. *Ob.* Similar head of Washington. THE PATTERN OF PATRIOTISM INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, three only, and copper and white metal twelve each. Size 18.

CXLVI. *Ob.* Similar head of Washington and two palm branches crossed. WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, three only, copper and white metal, twelve each. Size 18.

CXLVII. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* A United States shield with six United States flags and liberty cap and rays and two stars. THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF AMERICA 1876. Copper. Size 18.

CXLVIII. Head of Martha Washington to L. in a wreath of palm crossed. THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 18.

CXLIX. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Two palm branches and a tablet or label inscribed MARTHA WASHINGTON MEMORIAL MEDAL. Brass. Size 18. The rev. was also struck in a composition, colored blue and red, with no obverse.

CL. *Ob.* Head of Washington three-quarters face. GEORGE WASHINGTON * 1776 * *Rev.* Memorial Hall, above EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA and below CENTENNIAL 1876 Brass. Size 17. Pierced, rather poor, and very rare, as only three have been seen here. Probably of German origin.

CLI. Same, except that there are six stars on the obv. Size 21. Only half a dozen have been discovered.

CLII. *Ob.* Independence bell, 1776 *Rev.* IN MEMORY OF THE CENTENNIAL. Lead, with loop. Size 16. *Very poor.*

CLIII. *Ob.* Independence Hall. MEMORIAL MEDAL 1776 *Rev.* STRUCK WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1876. Brass. Size 15.

CLIV. *Ob.* Head of Liberty to L. surrounded by thirteen stars, resembling an old fashioned cent. *Rev.* A spread eagle. 1876 CENTENNIAL. Brass. Size 15. Pierced, and very weak. The rev. of this was also struck with a blank obv.

CLV. *Ob.* Independence bell borne by an eagle; rays. CENTENNIAL 1776 1876 and thirteen stars. *Rev.* The well known Union League rev. of flag and LONG MAY IT WAVE, which has been muled several times. Bronze. Size 15. This obv. was also muled with Harbach's card.

CLVI. *Ob.* IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL 1876 INDEPENDENCE HALL AS IN 1776 and view of the hall. *Rev.* The bell, marked 1753; and around it PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND * 1776 - 1876 * Bronze. Size 14.

CLVII. *Ob.* LIBERTY BELL 1776 and the bell. *Rev.* PUBLIC BUILDINGS PHILA and a view of a building. White metal. Size 14. The obv. of this was muled with the cards of Hand, of Picard, and of Fries, Malseed & Hawkins, and probably others.

CLVIII. *Ob.* Same as last, but struck on a large planchet shaped in a twelve-pointed star, punched. *Rev.* BEGIN OUR 100TH YEAR JULY 5 1875. White metal. Size 19.

CLIX. Almost exactly like CLVIII, but smaller. The bell on the obv. is smaller, and on the rev. the buildings are smaller, and the words in exergue are in two straight lines. Very rare indeed. Size 13.

CLX. *Ob.* O. U. A. M. In the field, the square. dividers, and arm with hammer; and on a scroll above HONESTY, INDUSTRY, SOBRIETY. *Rev.* Laurel wreath crossed and tied. 31ST ANNIVERSARY JULY 8TH 1876 Copper. Size 13. Medal of the Order of United American Mechanics, and very nicely executed. The same *obv.* was struck with Smith's hotel card, and has been muled before.*

CLXI. Almost exactly like No. LXII. Key's small bell and Independence Hall, but a size larger. On *obv.* below the bell is 1776 1876 and on the *rev.* the name is above the hall and the date 1776 below. White metal. Size 12.

CLXII. *Ob.* The Lord's Prayer incused with a border of flowers. *Rev.* STRUCK IN THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILA ON THE FIRST STEAM COINING PRESS USED BY THE U. S. MINT. incused with a similar border of flowers. Silver. Size 12.

CLXIII. *Ob.* Masonic. *Rev.* Same as last. (Marvin, No. CCLXXVI.) Milled. Silver and brass. Size 12. Only fifty struck.

CLXIV. *Ob.* The small bell *obv.* before described. *Rev.* CHILDRENS CENTENNIAL PARTY AT LYCEUM HALL POTTSVILLE PA. FEB. 22. 1876 Silver, copper and white metal. Size 12.

CLXV. *Ob.* The large bell *obv.* before described. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 12.

CLXVI. *Ob.* The large bell. *Rev.* GENERAL GRANT 1872 with head to L., which has been muled before. Copper. Size 12.

CLXVII. *Ob.* The large bell. *Rev.* THE CHILDRENS BALL STOCKTON HOTEL CAPE MAY N. J. 1876. Silver. Size 12.

CLXVIII. *Ob.* The large head of Washington to R., which has been muled with the bells as before described in this list. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver and white metal. Size 12. Only a dozen struck.

CLXIX. Same as last, except the date of the *rev.* which is 1877. Copper and brass. Size 12.

CLXX. *Ob.* Small bell, 1776 1876 *Rev.* I in a wreath. A CENTURY OF LIBERTY Brass. Size 8.

Besides these, there are certain others which I only know from imperfect description, viz:—

CLXXI. 4th of July celebration of 1876 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Liberty, with American flag and shield. White metal, loop. Size 18. Very scarce.

CLXXII. Delphos Union Sunday School. White metal. Size 20. Rare.

CLXXIII. Liberty Lodge I. O. O. F. White metal pierced. Size 34.

CLXXIV. Green Point Presbyterian Sunday School. White metal and brass. Size 16.

CLXXV. German Singing Association "UNION" at Philadelphia. *Ob.* Liberty bell. Copper, brass, white metal. Size 16.

CLXXVI. Same, with American flag. LONG MAY IT WAVE. Copper, brass, white metal. Size 16.

CLXXVII. Centennial legion. Copper. Size 20.

CLXXVIII. *Ob.* Continental soldier. CONTINENTAL 1776-1876. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA. This and the following twenty-three mules are all in copper, brass, and white metal. Size 15.

* From the device of the square and compasses on the obverse, this is frequently but erroneously catalogued in Coin Sales as a *Masonic*.—ED.

- CLXXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CLXXX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
 CLXXXI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings at Philadelphia.
 CLXXXII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* INDEPENDENCE HALL THE BIRTH PLACE
 OF LIBERTY. JULY 4. 1776.
 CLXXXIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Coat of Arms of Maryland, and this
 obv. was also muled with certain store cards.
 CLXXXIV. *Ob.* Liberty Bell 1776. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA.
 CLXXXV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CLXXXVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
 CLXXXVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings at Philadelphia.
 CLXXXVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Independence Hall.
 CLXXXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
 CXC. *Ob.* Independence Hall. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA.
 CXCI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CXCII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
 CXCIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
 CXCIV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
 CXCV. *Ob.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CXCVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
 CXCVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
 CXCVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
 CXCIX. *Ob.* Carpenter's Hall. *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CC. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
 CCI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.

The following badges deserve description:—

- CCII. Bunker Hill stamped out of brass, with pin. Size 28 x 20.
 CCIII. INDEPENDENCE HALL AS IN 1776 with a view of the hall; black,
 on a silver ground, with a border. Round, with a pin. Size 25. Of French
 make. Rare.
 CCIV. A hollow silvery canteen marked 1776, G A R in a monogram,
 1876 hanging by a silk cord from a shield and wreath. Size 20.
 CCV. G. WASHINGTON 1776 1876 and a good head of Washington,
 almost front face. Round, gilt. Size 18. Also of French make and rare.
 CCVI. A hatchet, inscribed on one side, I CANNOT TELL A LIE 1776
 and on the other, 1876 I DID IT WITH THIS HATCHET. A silvery alloy. Size 22.
 Beside the shop card mules above named, Bolen's Libertas Americana,
 size 16, was muled with several cards, and so was a copy of it, size 14, and I
 presume there are many others. The Florence Manufacturing Co. Medal, six
 varieties, and the Valentine Varnish Medal, both size 24, are specially note-
 worthy.

H. W. HOLLAND.

A MARTIN LUTHER MEDAL.

A BALTIMORE druggist named Sheets, has in his possession a small silver medal, supposed to have been struck in 1530, in honor of Martin Luther's labors. It is of silver, and about the size of a nickel, and bears no date. On one side is a design representing the hand of the Lord holding the seven candles, and the people reading by their light the Bible; on the reverse is a representation of the covenant of Elijah with the Lord, and the new covenant of the Reformation. Around the edge of the medal

there is a German inscription. Mr. Sheets exhibited the token to Prof. P. C. Beer, who has made a critical examination of it. Medals of this design were struck in 1530, 1630, and 1730. Dr. Beer is of the opinion that it was coined at the first date, as the German word meaning "early" occurred in one of the inscriptions, and it is not in the inscriptions on the later medals. Mr. Sheets came into possession of the medal in a rather curious manner. Several weeks ago a colored girl came to his store and asked him if it was not a piece of money. She said she had offered it at a grocery as a penny, but it was refused. The medal was covered with rust, but Mr. Sheets, thinking from the design that it was a Masonic badge, purchased it for a trifling sum. The girl stated that it had been found in the earth on the lot at the corner of Shroeder Street and Edmondson Avenue, where a dwelling stood several years since. A German family lived in the house, and it is thought it may have been brought by them to America. The medal has attracted wide attention from prominent Lutherans in Baltimore, and is generally accepted by them as being the relic above suggested.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.

In the *Journal* for July, 1877, (Vol. XII, No. 1,) we gave an engraving of some designs intended for Confederate Notes, which were captured in a blockade runner, and rescued from the melting-pot by Mr. Charles Chaplin. These excited considerable interest, and we have the pleasure of placing before our subscribers two more of these designs, one for \$20 and one for \$50, which are kindly loaned the *Journal* by Mr. Chaplin. We suppose them to have been intended for backs. Like those before printed, they were chemically engraved in London, by S. Straker & Sons.

SATIRICAL MEDALS.

THE wise financiers of the present day, who believe that all that is necessary to make *money* out of paper, leather, or whatever else fancy suggests, is to affix the government stamp, and thus, as it were, create it out of nothing,—find allies in two classes of society:—on the one hand among those who depend on an inflation of the circulating medium for such an enlargement of the volume of currency as may confer some substantial benefit upon their own pockets; and on the other among the "sand-lot gatherings" of these "citizens of equality" who despise "lecherous bond-holders," whatever that may mean, and imagine that money itself, representing something which they do not possess, and have little or no hope of ever acquiring, is a fit subject of ridicule. D'Israeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*,* mentions a regulation, passed during the old Roman Saturnalian revels, in favor of the latter class, which "forbade the circulation of money; if any one offered the coin of the State, it was condemned as an act of madness." Baudelot de Dairval, a French antiquary, finds in some curious and wretchedly executed medals a circulating medium which served the purpose of money during the licentious feasts of that reign of misrule. They were of lead or copper, cast, satirical and grotesque, bearing such odd devices as a sow, an imperator in his car with a monkey behind him, "an old woman's head, *Acca Laurentia*,—the nurse of Romulus, or an old courtesan of the same name, who bequeathed the fruits of her labors to the Roman people." S. C. on these pieces he would interpret not by *Senatus consulto*, but *Saturnaliū consulto*; the reverse held a legend, inscribed in the midst of four *tali*, or bones, "*Qui ludit arram det, quod satis est.*" (Let him who plays give a pledge, which will be sufficient.) Ficoroni has written a work on these lead coins or tickets, referring to which Pinkerton says, "Such curious remains have almost escaped the notice of medalists, and have not yet been arranged in one class, or named."

* "Expression of suppressed opinion," in Vol. IV. of "*Curiosities, &c.*" p. 30, Veazie's edition, from which much of this article is condensed.

Satiric medals were almost unknown to the ancients, if we except those just named, and a few which bear miserable puns on the unlucky names of some consuls. While medals illustrate history, they are not yet less susceptible of the bad passions than a pamphlet or an epigram, and calumnies and fictions are more durable on metal than on a fugitive page. Medals of this class were the precursors of political satires in caricatures. They began to be struck in large numbers in the freedom of the Reformation. There is a medal of Luther in a monk's habit, with the satirical reverse of Catharine de Bora, the nun whom he married, which probably came from the graver of some "pape-lin." But the reformers were equally active. We have a medal of Pope John VIII., who is described as an effeminate voluptuary, with 'Pope Joan' over his portrait, and another of Innocent X. dressed as a woman holding a spindle, with a reverse bearing a likeness of his famous mistress, Donna Olympia, dressed as Pope, wearing the tiara, and holding the keys! In the civil wars of France the Duke of Savoy had taken by surprise Saluces, whereupon he struck a medal on which is a centaur, with bow and arrow, and the legend *Opportune*. But when Henry the Fourth had reconquered the town he published another, on which Hercules is killing the centaur, with the word *Opportunus*, (more opportunely,) which was suggested by his great minister Sully. A satirical medal of the Dutch Ambassador at the court of France is said to have occasioned the Dutch war of 1672. Louis XIV. of France was often compared to the sun at meridian, and the Dutch minister, whose Christian name was Joshua, had a medal struck of Joshua stopping the sun in its course, intimating that this miracle was operated by his little republic. The medal is engraved in Van Loon's "*Histoire Medallique du Pays Bas*," and in Marchand's "*Dictionnaire Historique*," the latter of whom endeavors to prove against twenty authors that the Dutch ambassador was not its father. It was prophetic, for though two years after its appearance the Republic paid dearly for it, yet thirty years later this very burgomaster concluded a glorious peace, when France and Spain were compelled to receive the mediation of the Dutch Joshua with the French Sun. The phlegmatic Dutch indulged freely in this republican humor. Their taste was usually gross. In the reign of Elizabeth, Leicester, having retired in disgust from the government of their provinces, struck a medal with his bust, having on the reverse a dog and sheep. "*Non gregem, sed ingratos invitus desero*." (I leave unwillingly not the flock, but ungrateful wretches.) On this the angry juvenile States struck another, on which was an ape and young ones, and on the reverse Leicester near a fire—"*Fugiens fumum, incidit in ignem*." (Flying from the smoke, he falls into the fire; or, as our proverb has it, "Out of the frying-pan," &c.)

Another medal, with an excellent portrait of Cromwell, was struck by the Dutch, which represented him on his knees; his head, crowned with laurels, is laid on the lap of the commonwealth, while he loosely exhibits himself to the French and Spanish Ambassadors with gross indecency. The Frenchman, covered with *fleurs de lis*, is pushing aside the great Don, and disputes with him the precedence—*Retire-toy; l'honneur appartient au roy mon maitre, Louis le Grand*. Van Loon denounces, and very properly, the same medal, so grossly flattering to the English, as most detestable and indelicate. But, says D'Israeli, "Why does the Dutchman quarrel with his own cheese? The honor of the medal we claim, but the invention belongs to his country." This is only one of many satirical medals which the Dutch issued, and among the results of their impertinent conduct was a war declared against them by Charles II. in 1672—when a very malicious medal was made the pretext. The States General offered to break the die, by purchasing it of the workman for one thousand ducats, but Charles, it is said, cared more for fighting than he did for "the *mala bestia* of this exergue."

After the famous victories of Marlboro' a medal was struck having upon it the head of the French monarch and the queen of England, with the legend *Ludovicus Magnus, Anna Major*. D'Israeli mentions one struck by Queen Elizabeth, in honor of the victory over the Armada, with a Latin legend, boasting over the fact that "a virgin had conquered the King of the Hesperides." Philip scattered the medals through England, with the same impression, but added the words "*Negatur. Est meretrix vulgi*," thus denying her title, virgin queen, and applying a most offensive epithet to his conqueror.

She suppressed these, but turned his sarcasm on himself, by publishing another medal with a further addition to the legend, so that it read

"Hesperidum regem devicit virgo; negatur,
Est meretrix vulgi; res eo deterior."

Our readers will doubtless recall the medal bearing the date 1742, in regard to the war of the Austrian succession. On one side is the Empress Maria Theresa, "*in puris naturalibus*," while the Elector of Bavaria is running away with her clothes, and saying, "I have won." On the reverse the victorious Empress draws on the Elector's breeches, exclaiming, "You have lost." An earlier one was struck to commemorate the alliance in 1688 of Louis XIV. of France, Solymán III. of Turkey, Mezzomorto of Turkey and James II. of England, the reverse of which has an allegorical figure of the devil, with the legend above, "The fifth in the league," and below, a crescent on the lilies of France. The wars waged by England with Napoleon also produced many satirical medals, and in the exciting times in English politics, near the close of the last century, many of these pieces appeared, satirizing the ministry, or such political opinion as happened to differ from that held by the medalist. Batty, in his valuable work on the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, describes the following copper, penny size, struck at Warwick in 1797:—Three men, one a priest in a cart, drawn by an ass, under a gallows, on which is the devil; on one side one of the men harangues a mob, armed with bludgeons, axes, &c., who are labelled *Wrong-Heads*; on the other side are a large number, unarmed, *Right-Heads*, and at the top, the words *Great-Heads*. In exergue, Meeting at Warwick, May 31. 1797. The reverse has the couplet

As if from Temple Bar some head was cut
And on rebelling trunk the face was put.

Another, half-penny size, aimed at Pitt, represented a man hanging on a gallows, over which is an eye between P and T; a liberty pole, anchor, &c., with papal emblems on the ground, and the legend 'Liberty, not Slavery.'

Thomas Spence, imprisoned for high treason for some months, in consequence of his radical notions in regard to taxation, issued several sarcastic medals, one on Dr. Priestly, for which our readers are referred to Batty, p. 167, No. 1261, as a description would be out of place here; another represented a pig trampling on emblems of the Church and Royalty; on a ribbon from its mouth, *Pigs meat*, &c.; at top a liberty cap. The reverse coupled his own name with Tom Paine's. Spence also issued other medals of a similar character to these, which might better be denominated scurrilous than sarcastic. The French Revolution evoked many of these pieces; one curious one, of half-penny size, aimed to contrast English peace with French Liberty; the obverse had a sheaf of wheat with a sickle between two doves, and 'Peace & Plenty'; the reverse, a Frenchman seated before a fireless grate, gnawing a bone beside a dish of frogs; a sword, bayonet and pistol hang on the wall, and the legend is 'French Liberty.'

But to even allude to medals of equal or greater interest, would involve the preparation of a list longer than any yet published in the *Journal*. The few which we have described are enough to show the richness of the field, without any reference to those issued by American satirists, the number of which is by no means small; and we leave the collection of facts to abler and better informed numismatists.

Boston, Aug. 1878.

CULEX.

A BROCK COPPER.

IN 1815, a debt of \$500, besides interest and costs, was cancelled at Kingston, Canada, with one bogus copper. A merchant had put a debtor in jail and resolved to keep him there for years, but had to pay him \$1 a week for his living expenses. Small change was scarce, and the "Brock coppers" of spurious metal, with which Americans had flooded the provinces, had been declared valueless and a public nuisance by the merchants of the city in a published card, one of the signers of which was the creditor. In making up his weekly payment to the prisoner, the creditor included one "Brock copper" with 4s. 11½d. good money. The prisoner was in consequence discharged because the merchant had failed to comply with the conditions of the law.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII, p. 97.]

CCCVI. Obverse, A keystone, lettered, similar to CCCV, above which MARK and below, LODGE. in two lines curving to conform to the edge. Reverse, EXCELSIOR N° 216 in two lines, the upper curving, and a floral ornament below. Struck like a coin. Copper. Size 15 nearly. This, like the preceding number, is a "Mark penny," and probably struck in Philadelphia.

CCCVII. Obverse, Inscription, SOLOMON'S-LODGE N° 1 PO'KEEPSIE N. Y. FOUNDED APRIL 18, 1771. in five lines, the first two semicircular, the others straight and occupying the upper part of the field: below this, a ribbon scroll, the ends bent back in a triangular form, and joined at the bottom: on the horizontal part of the scroll, JAS. LIVINGSTON, ESQ; on the right side FIRST and on the left, MASTER: below the scroll at the bottom, curving upwards in a semicircle, WOOD'S SERIES "C" NO. 2. I. F. W. DES. G. H. L. FEC. A circular line surrounds the field and inscription, outside of which is the legend, "★ KING SOLOMON SENT AND FETCHED ★ A WIDOW'S SON ★ FILLED WITH WISDOM AND UNDERSTANDING" Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a naked bust to left of Washington, the head of the compasses separating the third and fourth words of the legend "BRO. GEO. WASHINGTON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF" which extends nearly round the Medal. Below the square in two lines curving upwards, the second completing the circle of the legend, VISITED THE LODGE DEC. 27, 1782. Silver, fifteen only, brass and copper, fifty only, white metal, one hundred. Size 22 nearly. The dies, which have been cancelled, were cut by Mr. Lovett of New York, and the Medals were struck in that city, July, 1878, for Mr. I. F. Wood. A few have been bronzed.

CCCVIII. Obverse, A triangle, on which are twelve candlesticks, behind a cross of Calvary entwined with a serpent. On the short bar of the cross, INRI; on the left of the cross, inside the triangle, two crossed daggers, behind which a skull, and on the right an open book. A circle surrounds the triangle, the points of the latter extending over it. Legend, outside the circle, above, DETROIT COMMANDERY and below, DETROIT MICH: inside the circle on the left of the triangle, OF KNIGHTS and on the right TEMPLAR; at the bottom NO. on the left, and 1 on the right of the foot of the cross. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 28. Attached by a loop and rings to a clasp engraved with member's name.

CCCIX. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, with the lower arm extended and passing through a diadem: a floral ornament on the end of each arm. A small cross patee, bearing 15 is fastened to the intersection of the arms, above which is a semi-circular tablet with APOLLO COMMANDERY, and below, another with TROY N. Y. both surrounded by rays: on the long arm, below the diadem, the square and compasses. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 28; width, 19.

CCCX. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, the upright arms slightly longer than the transverse. Over the upper arm is a scroll, the ends of which are turned back and appear behind the side arms; above it is a helmet. On the scroll COLUMBIAN; on the left arm COMMANDERY; on the right arm KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. A cross of Calvary, of the same length, on which is a *vesica piscis* with a small figure of Columbia, standing, is attached to the cross patee; the top separates N° from 1. on the upper arm, and the foot, N. from Y. on the

lower arm, below which is a floral ornament. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 32 ; breadth, 15. This is a member's jewel, composed of two distinct medals, struck separately and then fastened together.

CCCXI. Cruciform. Obverse, A Maltese cross, the lower arm extended, and the points filled with a floral ornament : upon the centre the Paschal lamb with banner bearing a cross and surrounded by rays, above which is a semi-circle with HOLY SEPULCHRE and below, COMMANDERY ; on the left arm K ; on the right T ; on the lower arm 8 in an oval. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 26 ; width, 19. A member's jewel of the Commandery named.

CCCXII. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, the spaces between the arms nearly filled with rays. On the upper arm a cock ; on the left arm a skull and cross-bones ; on the right a small cross and crown, and on the lower arm N^o 13. Upon the centre of the cross is placed a small cross patee gules, (? sable) on which is a rose, and over it in a semicircular tablet, LANCASTER and below it COMMANDERY. A small shield with cross of Calvary incused hangs from the lower arm. The Medal is attached by a ring to a bar on which is a shield with the letters L C in a cypher. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 20.

CCCXIII. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, the border, raised, surrounding a roughened field. On the centre of the cross the nine-pointed star of the Order, containing a cross of Calvary in red enamel in the centre, surrounded by twelve dots, and a circle on which the legend IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. On the arms of the cross, at top, MANHATTAN ; at the bottom COMMANDERY ; on the left NO. 31 K. T. and on the right NEW YORK all curving. Reverse, Plain. Brass, gilt. Size 20 across the arms. A loop attached at the top for a ribbon.

CCCXIV. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee similar to above ; on the intersection of the arms a monogram of the letters I. H. S. surrounded with a glory of rays forming a star of nine points, which fills the space between the arms. A scroll with MORTON in incused letters on the upper arm, the ends of which fall below the side arms and have on the right N^o 4 and on the left K. T. also incused. On the lower arm a Norman shield with incused cross patee, and the letters I N R I Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 28 ; breadth, 17.

CCCXV. Cruciform. A Maltese cross, on the centre of which is a banner, suspended to a staff surmounted by a patriarchal cross. On the left arm of the cross is NORTH ; on the right WESTERN in straight lines ; on the upper arm, COMMANDERY NO 25 in two lines, the first curving : on the lower MEADVILLE PENN.^A in two lines, the first curving upward, the staff of the banner passing between the letters. On the banner is a radiant crown pierced by a cross and surrounded by the legend in four lines, on ribbons, all curving ; above, BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH ; on the left, AND I WILL ; below, GIVE THEE A CROWN, and on the right, OF LIFE. On the lower part of the banner, K. T. Reverse, Plain, or engraved with name. Suspended by rings at the upper corners to a ribbon and clasp. Type metal (?) gilt. Size at the widest point, 36.

CCCXVI. Cruciform. Obverse, On a cross bottonny, a tablet in the form of an ellipse, 16 by 12, having a centre gilt, in which is a combat between two mounted knights. Legend, above, + PALESTINE COMMANDERY N^o 18 +

and below, NEW YORK Between the arms of the cross are rays conforming to the tablet. Reverse. Plain. Bronze and silver plated. Length, 32; width, 24.

CCCXVII. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross with legend and devices similar to CCCXVI, but the terminations of the arms vary. The rays, and tablet which is not gilt, are smaller, and the small crosses in the legend are patee, not humetee. There is an incused ornament on each arm. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 28; width, 20.*

CCCXVIII. Obverse, The nine-pointed star of the Order of the Temple, containing a circle on which is a hermit in front of a rocky cave, on the left of which is a tree; on the right is a knight in armor, to whom the hermit hands a loaf of bread; near the mouth of the cave is an oval shield, bearing a cross. Reverse, Plain. Brass, cast(?). Size of circle, 23: of star, between opposite points, 34. The star is attached to a jewel in the form of an equilateral triangle, the centre cut out to leave a cross and crown, and on the sides are the words, HERMIT COMMANDERY N° 24 LEBANON P^A. This is a member's jewel of the Commandery named.

CCCXIX. Obverse, Three pillars, connected by a chain which passes twice around each, crossing itself between them: on the top of the left pillar is an owl; on the centre, a lion couchant, facing, and on the right a peacock with expanded plumage, symbolizing wisdom, strength and beauty: in the foreground are the compasses partly open, their points resting on the square, and the head upon a closed book, on the cover of which is BIBLE: at the top the All-seeing eye in a radiant triangle, one point over the centre pillar. Reverse, An equilateral triangle, in which 5847 I. J. D. W. L. Z. G. FEIER 50J. JUBILAUMS D. TRINITY □ N° 12 in five lines. [Im Jahre des Wahren Lichtes 5847, zum Gross Feier (des) 50 Jahrigen Jubilaums der Trinity Loge, No. 12. *i. e.* In the year of true light, 5847, Grand festival of the 50th anniversary of the Trinity Lodge, No. 12.] A loop and ring at the top. Silver. Size 24. This Medal was struck in honor of the semi-centennial of Trinity Lodge, No. 12, of New York, (working in the German language,) for its members, and is very scarce.

CCCXX. Obverse, The signet of the "Order of the Eastern Star," which is a five-pointed star, two of its points near the top, two at the sides, and one at the bottom of the Medal. On the upper right hand point a sword and veil; on the next below it a sheaf of wheat; on that at the bottom a crown, through which passes a sceptre; on the next point to the left a broken column entwined with a wreath; and on the last point a cup and two right hands joined. These are emblems respectively of "Ada" (Jephtha's daughter,) Ruth, Esther, Martha, (referring to her brother Lazarus,) and "Electa," the "Elect lady" of St. John's Epistle. The angles of the star touch the sides of a pentagon on its centre, which has the letters F A T A L at the point of meeting, and which are said to signify "Fairest among ten thousand and altogether lovely." They have besides other meanings referring to traits in the characters alluded to by the devices. The pentagon is divided into five triangles, in which are severally an open Bible, a bunch of lilies, a sun, a lamb, and a lion,

* The above cruciform badges are members' jewels of different Commanderies: their claim to be numbered among Masonic Medals rests upon the fact that they were struck from dies. I have had some doubt whether they should properly be described here, from their shape, but as

others of a similar form and character have already been mentioned in this and other lists, and as they are all, with a single exception, *struck* from dies, I have decided, after consulting with other collectors, to include them.

emblems appropriated to the same characters as those on the points; they also are emblems of the Saviour, and the star is further said to allude to the "Star in the East." Legend, at the top, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size 16. The planchet has a loop at the top, for a ring.*

CCCXXI. Obverse, A shield per saltire: dexter, azure, a sword, its blade enveloped in a veil; chief, gules, a chalice above two right hands joined; sinister, argent, an Eastern crown, pierced with a sceptre; base, vert, a broken column entwined with a wreath. On an escutcheon of pretence, or, a garb. The color of the charges is proper or not indicated. Crest, A dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping ears of wheat, fesswise. Motto, on a ribbon argent, VIRTUS OMNIA NOBILITAT. [Virtue ennobles all things.] On the left of the shield E. and on the right S. (for Eastern Star.) Reverse, A globe marked with lines of latitude and longitude; on it is a blank tablet to be inscribed with a name, over which is an olive wreath tied with a ribbon at bottom. Legend, FINE ART EXPOSITION. GALESBURG, ILL. At bottom, 1873. Silver and tin. Size 19. The heraldry of this Medal is execrable. W. T. R. MARVIN.

NOTE.—In the description of CCXII, (Vol. xii. page 63,) insert, in obverse, Legend, VIRTUTIS SOCIIS FRATERNIO MORE LIGATIS PROSPERA CONTINGIT CLAUDERE LUSTRA DECEM DIE 19. OCT. 5807 [It was permitted to the brethren of the Lodge of Virtue, bound in fraternal manner, to complete ten prosperous lustrums (fifty years) on the 19th October, 5807.] — In CCXVII H. F. on obverse, signify Hart fecit. Hart was the die sinker of many of the medals of the Netherlands; see CXC et seq. Of CCLXVIII six were struck in silver, and twenty each in brass and copper. CCLXXV and CCLXXXI can now be obtained in copper, brass and tin. CCLXXXIV and CCLXXXV are found in silver, copper, bronze, brass and tin, and CCLXXXVI and CCLXXXVII also in copper and brass. CCXCI is found in various metals with plain edge. In the description of CCCII the position of the supporters is transposed. The eagle is on the dexter, and the lion, alluding to the arms of Orange, on the sinister side. The color of the field is intended for argent.

THE USE AND NATURE OF ROMAN MEDALLIONS.

BY HERBERT A. GRUEBER, ESQ.

At the meeting in May last, of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, Mr. Gaston L. Feuadent, now one of their resident members, but for many years connected with the British Museum, read the following paper, showing that his theories, advanced in a recent number of the *Journal*, are endorsed by Mr. Grueber, whose valuable work on "the Roman Medallions in the British Museum," has established his reputation as one of the best authorities on that subject. At our request he has kindly supplied us with a copy for the *Journal*.

A FEW weeks ago, while visiting the grand Medal Room in the British Museum in London, I submitted to my friend, Mr. Herbert A. Grueber, the few remarks on Roman Medallions, which were included in a paper which I had the honor of communicating to you in January last.† The object of my remarks, permit me to remind you, was to oppose the opinion of M. Cohen, "that the emission of Roman Medallions was due to artists," by inferring that "Medallions had an official origin, and that they were struck by order of the Emperor." To have the question satisfactorily determined, I could not

* For further explanations of the significance of the emblems on this Medal, the reader is referred to the "Manual of the Eastern Star," where an engraving of the signet will be found, and also one enlarged, of the obverse of the next number [CCCXXI]. See Macoy's "Manual of the Order of the Eastern Star, &c.," p. 67. These Medals are jewels of an Order claiming to be "among the brightest jewels which spangle the records of Masonry," (!) and allied to it as the Continental Lodges of

"Adoptive" Masonry in the last century, or what is now called "Magonnerie Blanche," in France. It is probably unnecessary to state that this "Order" is of very recent origin, and has been discountenanced or prohibited by many Masonic authorities; but in some jurisdictions, especially at the West, it is practiced on sufferance, and its Medals are therefore included in this list.

† See *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XII. No. 4.

have consulted a better and more learned adviser than Mr. Grueber, a gentleman who has made Roman numismatics a special study, and who has already completed the catalogue of Roman Medallions of the British Museum.*

He has very kindly favored me with his views on the subject, as follows: "A very superficial examination of the whole series of Roman Medallions, will soon convince any one that the opinion of M. Cohen is, to say the least, without much foundation. The series of Roman Medallions may roughly be arranged into four classes, viz: Military, Religious, Personal and General.

"The first or Military class, consists of those Medallions which record the campaigns and victories of the Roman army; these were in all probability struck under the immediate direction of the Emperor, and distributed by him to the soldiers who may have taken part in the events thus commemorated. In other words, they served the same purpose as war medals of the present time. We know from ancient monuments, that these Medallions were also used for the adornment of the standards, *i. e.* the signs of the various regiments, and it may have been that the glories of each regiment were recorded in that manner, answering to the custom of the present day of placing on the colors of each regiment, the names of those battles in which it had taken part and thereby acquired renown. The Medallions themselves also furnish us with the proofs of this custom, some existing in the British Museum, and in other large collections, which are provided with thick massive borders, pierced with holes, showing the manner in which they were secured to the standards.

"The class of Religious Medallions consists of those which have on the reverse representations of divinities, these in character of types approaching very closely to the silver and copper coins. This class is so large, that it is not necessary for us to select any example.

"By the class of Personal Medallions, we mean those which refer more especially to the Emperor himself, either recording some event in his life or representing him in the character of a favorite divinity. As illustrative of this class, we would draw the attention of our readers especially to the following Medallions, that of Hadrian with reverse type, *CONCORDIA*: † — The Emperor and Aelius Caesar holding right hands before the figure of Concordia; another of Aelius Caesar of the same type, ‡ and in all probability struck at the same time; another of Marcus Aurelius, representing him chasing the wild boar, § a sport which appears to have found much favor with this Emperor, and another of the same Emperor, with the reverse type of a female figure, feeding a serpent entwined about a figure of Salus; || this Medallion being supposed to have been struck after the recovery of the Emperor from a serious illness. Other examples may be instanced; they occur throughout the whole series. The representations of the Emperors in the character of divinities are frequently found, but more especially on those of Commodus, who delighted to be impersonated in the character of Hercules. ¶ Hercules with the features of the Emperor as resting from his labors, leaning on his club, or contemplating his victory over the Nemean lion and the Erymanthian boar, or marking out the boundaries of the city of Rome, of which city Commodus styled himself the second founder, are types well known to all acquainted with this class of objects. We might mention still one other

* "Roman Medallions in the British Museum," by Herbert A. Grueber. London. 1874.

† Rom. Med. Pl. III. ‡ Pl. VII. § Pl. XVIII. || Pl. XX. ¶ Pl. XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI.

instance, where this Emperor represents himself as Janus, combining his head with that of Hercules.*

"Under the heading of General Medallions, we would place any type of Medallion which could not well be allotted to the other three classes, as, for instance, the staying of the plague which visited Rome B. C. 293, and which is represented on a Medallion of Antoninus Pius,† where Aesculapius in the form of a serpent is seen in a boat arriving in the Tiber and escaping therefrom to an island. This Medallion is one of a series which Antoninus Pius struck to commemorate the ancient traditions of Rome. Another Medallion of this Emperor with Ceres received by Neptune, and a ship in the distance,‡ records a large importation of corn from Greece and the consequent considerable reduction in the price of all cereals. These types, like those of the class of Military, are very numerous, so that we shall notice only one more very remarkable instance; that of the rebuilding and enlarging of the Coliseum or Flavian Amphitheatre by Gordianus III (Pius). This work of restoration was commenced by Elagabalus, continued by Severus Alexander, and completed by Gordianus III. The Medallion on which this event is recorded, gives a bird's-eye view of the interior of the building, where a combat is taking place between a bull and an elephant with rider.§ The specimen in the British Museum is in such splendid preservation, that the rows of spectators can be counted, and the Praefect of the games, who is seated in their midst, is plainly distinguishable. The most minute representation of the building is also given, even to the masts by which the velarium was worked.

"This very slight sketch of the nature of Roman Medallions, must at once convince any one that they could not have been the private undertaking of ambitious artists, but that like medals of the present time, they were issued under authority, and undoubtedly from the mints of the empire. For although, as a general rule, the workmanship and style of the Medallions is far superior to that of the general coinage, yet, here and there, the work of the same artist can be traced to both series. The relation of the Medallions to the coinage in the time of the Romans is the same as in Italy during the fourteenth century, when we find such medalists as Cellini, Francia, and many others also engaged in working dies for coins."

These are the valuable remarks given to me by Mr. Grueber, and which I received as a great favor. I was eager to bring them before you, thinking that after hearing this learned and obvious argument on the "Use and Nature of Roman Medallions," you would feel desirous of conferring on this Society the allowable pride of being first to publish a clear and I believe an irrefutable decision of a question so interesting, and one that has caused so much debate.

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

108 W. 39th St., New York City.

THE Vermont Numismatic Society will shortly issue a Medal commemorative of the Centennial celebration of the Battle of Bennington. Persons wishing to obtain copies, will make application at once to Dr. C. P. Thayer, Burlington, Vt. The obverse will bear the bust of Gen. Stark from an approved likeness. Reverse, The Arms of States participating in the battle: Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, with suitable inscriptions. The Medal will be struck in silver at three dollars; bronze, one dollar; white metal, fifty cents. The set of three in case, four dollars. Size 25.

* Pl. XXII.

† Pl. VIII.

‡ Pl. XIV.

§ Pl. XLII.

COIN SALES.

We have an unusual number of Coin Sales to chronicle, and give prices of some of the most desirable pieces only:—

SALE by Leavitt, New York City, June 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1878.—Tetradrachm, Athens, v. f. \$4.00; do. Macedon, \$2.75; do. \$3.25; Jewish Shekel, *counterfeit*, \$4.25; Dollar, 1794, "rubbed and nicked," \$19.75; do. 1795, g. \$2.13; 1796, g. \$2.50; 1797, g. \$2.25; do. 1801, g. \$3.25; do. 1802, g. \$3.00; Proof, 1839, \$14.00; 1854, g. \$4.00; Chalmer's Annapolis Shilling, \$3.70; 1799, Cent, *counterfeit*, \$2.50; Nickel Cent, 1856, *counterfeit*, \$1.00; Crown, Knights of Malta, 1757, \$4.00; Five Francs, Gaule Subalpine, *Lavy*, \$12.50; Klappmützen Thaler, 1486-1525, \$3.50; Sigismund, Crown, 1486, \$5.50; Maximilian, Crown, 1568, \$3.50; Rudolph II., Triple Crown, 1604, \$7.50; Maximilian, Crown, 1625, \$6.75; Clement X., 1675, \$2.50; Christian Louis, Crown, 1649, \$2.00; Leopold, Crown, 1698, \$5.75; Charles VII., Crown, \$2.00; Christina, Crown, 1640, \$3.10; Swedish Siege piece, three Crowns, \$4.10; Charles XI., Crown, \$3.00; Masonic Medal,* Heilbronn, size 23, \$1.60; Lincoln Medal, rev. broken column, w. m. \$1.25. *Dollars*.—1796, \$2.25; 1797, six stars facing, \$3.25; 1798, small eagle, \$3.80; 1801, \$2.10; do. \$2.50; 1836, f. \$6.25; 1845, f. \$2.00; 1848, f. \$2.75; 1853, \$2.60; 1855, \$3.75; 1856, \$3.50; 1857, \$3.25; 1858, proof, \$45.00. *Half-Dollars*.—1794, g. \$6.25; 1802, \$5.00; 1815, \$3.60; 1827, f. \$2.40; 1828, f. \$4.20; 1857, very fine, \$2.50; 1859, proof set, \$6.10; do. 1860, \$4.10; do. 1863, \$4.25. *Dime*.—1835, v. f. \$2.00. *Cents*.—1793, chain, g. \$7.00; do. f. \$7.00; do. f. \$6.63; 1799, g. \$14.00; 1804, f. \$8.25; do. \$5.00; 1809, \$2.80; 1811, g. \$3.20. The Catalogue, 963 lots, included a large collection of Continental Paper Money, Bric-a-Brac, &c., &c., and was prepared by T. R. Strobridge.

Sale by Bangs & Co., New York City, June 27th and 28th, 1878. Catalogue by Edward Cogan.—Washington Benevolent Society Medal, silver, size 28, fine, \$4.00; Perkins Medal, "All men are made equal," w. m. f. size 32, \$5.25; Washington Medal, by Westwood, "With Courage and Fidelity," c. size 26, \$4.00; Mudie's pattern Crown, George III., \$3.13; Lincoln Medal, Sanitary Fair, Chicago, 1865, c. f. size 36, \$4.13; Pintard Medal, c. size 40, \$2.70; Trumbull Medal, Art Union, 1849, c. size 41, \$2.30; Tetradrachm, Lysimachus, f. size 9, \$5.50; Didrachm, Thurium, \$3.13; silver Daric, \$2.70; Washington Medal, skull and cross bones, f. gold, \$20.00; Proof Half-Cent, 1852, \$6.00; Nickel Cent, 1856, \$3.00; Eccleston Medal, bronze, f. \$5.25; Masonic Centennial Medal, by Wurden, Brussels, bronze, size 24, \$1.60; Kane Masonic Medal, b. size 32, \$2.15; Cogan's "Mt. Holly Paper Co." head of Washington, w. m. size 14, \$3.00; Washington Medal, skull and cross bones, silver, pierced, rare, \$4.65; Penn's Treaty Medal, silver, size 20, \$2.50; Gen. Harrison, Thames Medal, silver, size 20, \$1.63; Vargas Dollar, 1812, \$2.25; Maximilian Cent, 1864, \$2.50. The catalogue contained 904 lots, with many books.

Sale by Bangs & Co., 6th-9th May, 1878. Catalogued by Edward Cogan. Collection of John Swan Randall. *Dollars*.—1794, *altered date*, 5.50; 1795, g. 4.00; do. f. 2.40; do. 2.50; do. fillet head, f. 4.00; 1796, 2.10; do. small date, 2.65; 1797, g. 4.50; do. f. 5.25; 1798, small eagle, 15 stars, g. 8.00; do. do. 13 stars, g. 7.00; 1799, five stars facing, g. 3.13; 1801, "but fair," 2.40; 1802 over 1801, 2.50; do. 2.00; 1804, *altered date* from 1801, "a dangerous fraud," 13.50; 1840, 2.50; 1842, 2.10; 1844, 2.38; 1847, 2.00; 1848, 3.25; 1854, f. 6.50; 1856, v. g. 3.50; 1857, 2.65. *Half-Dollars*.—1794, fair, 3.50; do. 3.10; 1802, g. 7.00; 1806, g. 2.00; 1807, head of 1808, g. 4.00; 1808, fair, 1.05; 1810, 1.25; 1812, v. f. 2.50; 1815, g. 3.38. *Silver Crowns*.—Ferdinand, 1555, 2.20; Crown of Saxony, 1624, 2.25; do. 2.10; do. 1628, 4.50; do. 1631, 3.75; do. "Seventh Bell," 1643, 5.00; George Louis, 1709, 2.87; do. 2.80; English Crown of George I., 1718, 2.00; do. George II., 1747, 2.25; Medal Crown of Frankfurt, 1776, 8.00. *Proof Sets*.—1859, 16.25; '60, 5.00; '61, 6.75; '62, 5.00; '63, 5.50; '64, 6.00; '65, 6.50; '66, 5.25; '67, 4.25; '68, 4.50; '69, 4.25; '70, 4.25; '71, 4.00; '72, 4.50; '73, first issue, 6.10; do. Trade Dollar, 5.00; '74, 5.25; '75, 5.25; '76, 5.00; '77, 5.00. *Cents*.—1799, "Excellent impression," 25.00; 1804, fair, 7.25; 1810, g. 2.25; 1814, v. f. 2.40; 1825, f. 2.62; 1826, f. 2.00. This collection contained 2,458 lots, embracing a large number of Foreign Coins and Medals, American Medals, Store Cards, &c., &c.

Sale by Leavitt & Co., New York City, March 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1878. Collection of E. J. Snow. Catalogue by W. H. Strobridge. Cob Dollar, 1752, 1.30; do. 1.50; half do., 1.00; set of do. (5) 4.00; Dollar of Ferdinand VI., 1760, 2.75; Plate Dollar, 1809, 3.00; Vargas do. 1.87; Morelos do. 3.13; Iturbide do. 3.00; Bolivia do. 1829, 2.00; Bolivia do. Gen. Melgarejo, 3.00; do. 1868, 2.13; do. Central America, 1825, 3.00; do. Charles II., Spain, 1804, proof, 3.38. *French Crowns*.—Louis XIII. 4.00; Louis XIV. 3.00; do. 2.15; do. 2.25; Louis XV. 2.00; do. 1.50; Louis XVI. 1.60; do. 1.50; Napoleon, 5 francs, 1.30; Louis XVIII. do. 1.25; Louis Napoleon, 1852, 1.50. Crown of John Huss, size 26, 3.00; do. of Duke of Saxony, 1543, 2.80; Dollár of James VI. 1571, 5.00; Crown of Duke of Bruns. and Luneburg, 4.00; do. 3.75; do. Maximilian, of Austria, 1603, 2.75; do. Christian II. 2.00; do. Erizzio, Doge of Venice, 3.13; Ernest, Count of Mansfield, 2.40; Hugo and John, 1621, 2.38; John George, 1623, 2.25; Urban VIII. 1623, 3.87; John Eustachius, 1625, 2.50; Farnese, Doge of Venice, 1626, 2.85; Hertzog, 1641, 3.00; Charles V. 1659, 2.20; Adolphus, 1675, 2.95; Augustus and Ulric, 1691, 3.50; Hohenlohe, Julius, 1697, 6.00; Ulrich, 1704, 4.00; Prince of Waldeck, 1810, 3.00; Pius IX. 1855, 3.00; Sigismund, 1486, 5.20; Maximilian, 1590, 7.50; Rudolph, 1610, 5.50; Ferdinand III. 1641, 4.50; Leopold, 1626, 7.25; Bethlen, 1621, 7.00; Rakael II. 1658, 5.50; Duke Frederick, 1679, size 30, 15.00. *English Crowns*.—Edward VI. 1547, 6.50; Elizabeth, 1559, 9.00; Charles I. 1625, 4.00; Commonwealth, 1649, 8.50; Oliver Cromwell, 1658, 15.00. *Half-Crowns*.—Oliver Cromwell, 16.00; William and Mary,

* This was so catalogued; it really was not Masonic, but a school or literary prize medal.

1689, 6.00; William, 1695, 10.50; Anne, 1702, 4.00; George I. 1714, 2.40; George II. 3.20; George IV. 1826, 2.25. Medal of Chili, 1799, size 37, 17.50; do. Peter I. size 30, 20.00; Augsburg Confession, size 28, 5.50; Abercrombie, 1801, size 31, 18.50; Henry IV. France, size 31, 56.00. This collection contained a large number of Silver Medals and Foreign Crowns of much rarity.

Sale of a Collection of Ancient Coins belonging to L. Saalfelder, with a small collection of American and Foreign Coins, by Messrs. Leavitt, New York, July 30th and 31st, 1878. Catalogued by Scott & Co. *Silver Denarii*.—Julius Caesar, 2.50; do. 2.60; do. 2.70; do. 1.00; do. 1.80; Quinarius, do. 2.10; Marc Antony, 3.50; do. 1.20; Octavius Augustus, 1.00; Tiberius, 1.10; Agrippa II. 4.60; Nero, 1.25; do. *Aureus*, gold, 10.00; Galba, 1.60; Otho, 2.20; Vitellius, 1.30; Vespasian, 1.60; Plotina, 1.30; Hadrian, 1.20; Antoninus, 1.00; Faustina, 1.00; do. 1.00; M. Aurelius, 1.00; Albinus, 1.80. Some 500 lots of Roman coins were sold at seemingly low prices. Among the Greek Coins were the following:—Ptolemy II. 1.05; Ptolemy III. Tetradrachm, 5.00; Cleopatra, b. 170; Alexander, Tetradrachm, 5.25; Demetrius II. Drachm, 1.50; Sapor II. Persian, s. 2.60; do. 2.00; Argos, Drachm, 2.75; Athens, Tetradrachm, 4.25; do. 4.50; Corinth, Didrachm, 2.60; Messana, Tetradrachm, 2.50; Mesapontum, Didrachm, 3.25; Tarentum, Didrachm, 2.75; Theos, do. 2.50; do. 1.50; Thurium, do. 1.60–1.65. The sale comprised 812 lots.

Sale of Silver and Copper Coins, Bangs & Co., New York, September 6, 1878. Catalogued by Edward Frossard. *Revolutionary Peace Medals*.—Favstissimo Foedere Jvnctæ. Silver, v. f. size 29, 6.50; another, 2.75; De Vereenidge Staaten Van Noord America, silver, f. size 28, 7.00; Libertas Americana, 4 Jul. 1776. bronze, v. f. 5.25. (See *Four. of Numis.* Vol. II. pp. 63, 64, for full description of the above medals.) Vigo Medalet, bust of Queen Anne, copper, poor, size 17, .55; (*Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 44.) Roman Aes, bronze, size 36, 4.00; Semis, do. size 32, 3.25; Triens, do. size 30, 1.50; do. size 26, 1.25; Triens, size 24, f. 5.50; Quadrans, size 26, 1.38; *U.S. Proof set*, 1867, 4.75; do. 1876, 4.50. *Dollars*.—1795, 2.75; 1799, 2.30. *Dime*.—1796, uncir. 7.00. *Nickel Cents*.—1856, 3.50; do. 2.40. *Cents*.—1793, fair, 4.25; do. 3.00; 1794, 2.50; do. f. 2.75; do. 3.75; do. 2.75; 1795, v. f. 5.90; 1796, f. 4.00; 1798, f. 3.35; 1809, v. g. 2.00; 1811, g. 1.10. *Half-Cents*.—1793, fair, 3.50; do. 2.00. *Pine Tree Shillings*.—g. 5.25; do. 4.25. "Gloriam Regni," Louis XIV. silver, f. 13.50 (see *Journal*, Vol. XI. p. 49.) Medalet of Louis XV. for the French Colonies in America, copper, size 18, 9.00; Louis XV. "Louisiana Cent," 1767, 1.90; Virginia Halfpenny, 1773, f. 4.50; Chalmer's Annapolis Shilling, fair, 2.30; Fugio Cent, f. 2.00; "Georgius Triumpho," copper, f. 2.50. A variety of foreign coins brought fair prices.

At the sale of coins of the Jarry Collection at Paris recently, among those for which the highest prices were paid was a royal crown of Philip VI. 460f; a crown with Queen Anne of Brittany seated on a throne, 570f; a piedfort of Henri IV. with sun, 1607, 625f; a regalis of St. Louis, very rare, 940f; Massilia, with bust of Siegbert II. a crown and globe, 950f; Massilia, bust of Childeric III. diadem on the right, cross on a globe, 1320f; coin of Childeric II. cross on globe, 1320f. The sale produced a total sum of 224,297f. or nearly \$45,000.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting of this Society was held May 21, 1878, President Anthon in the Chair. The minutes of the Annual Meeting were read, and the Executive Committee recommended the adoption of the amendments of the By-Laws offered at the previous meeting, and the election of Henri de Morgan of New York for Resident Membership. Their Report was adopted.

Letters were read from various Honorary and Corresponding Members; among them from W. E. Woodward, W. T. R. Marvin, and A. Rheame, accompanying donations, and several others. The Secretary announced the death of Honorary Member James Ross Snowden; and also of Ernest Caylus, the latter of whom had been a liberal contributor to the Society's Cabinets. On motion of Mr. D. Parish, Jr., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That it is with great regret that we learn of the death of our Honorary Member, JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, and that we join with our fellow citizens in the recognition of his eminent services."

"Resolved, That this Society has heard with extreme regret of the death of our friend ERNEST CAYLUS, whose memory is entitled to our warmest regards for the many tokens of kindness he has shown us."

A paper was then read "On the use and nature of Roman Medallions,"* by Herbert A. Grueber, Esq., communicated to this Society by Resident Member Gaston L. Feuardent, showing that the series of Roman Medallions may roughly be arranged into four classes, viz: military, religious, personal, and general; and that they were issued under

* This will be found on page 42 of this number.

the authority and undoubtedly from the mints of the empire. This valuable paper the Society feel a justifiable pride in being the first to publish, as it proves in such a clear and irrefutable manner the origin and purposes for which this rare class of medals were designed. On motion, two hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Feuardent for the paper.

Donations were reported by the Curator from Mr. W. P. Brown, of a tin store card, "Schnapps Money good for one drink;" also from same donor, one specimen of Leather Money, currency in Alaska during the Russian occupation, issued by the Russian American Company, value, 10 copeks paper = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rouble paper = 2 cents in American copper. From R. W. McLachlan, a fine white metal medal of Calvary Congregational Church of Montreal. On account of the absence of the Librarian, no donations were reported. The following exhibitions were made:—By Prof. Anthon, fourteen War Medals, among which was the Oliver Cromwell Dunbar Medal of 1651 in silver and copper. By D. Parish, Jr., eleven English War Medals in silver, all in fine condition, and several being exceedingly rare. By James Oliver, forty-five War Medals in various metals; this collection is remarkably fine and complete; most of them had the original clasps and ribbons attached.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

MEDAL OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

THE following from page 42 of the "History of the College of William and Mary from its Foundation, 1660 to 1874," may be of interest. "The colonial governors, for the most part, took an active interest in the welfare of the College. * * * Lord Botetourt gave a sum of money, the interest of which was sufficient to purchase annually two gold medals—one to be given to the best classical scholar, the other to the best scholar in philosophy. The medal was annually awarded until the Revolution. The first competitors for the Episcopate of Virginia, the Rev. James Madison and the Rev. Samuel Shield, both received this medal; the former in 1772, the latter in 1773. This medal was also conferred on Mr. Nathaniel Burwell in 1772; Mr. David Stewart, of King George, in 1773; on Mr. Joseph Eggleston, of Amelia, 1774; and the same year, on Mr. Walker Maury, of Williamsburg; and in 1775, on Mr. John White, of King William, and Mr. Thomas Evans, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia."

There is no other mention or description of the medal given in the book. Does any reader of the *Journal* know more about it?

ISAAC F. WOOD.

New York, July 15, 1878.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

TEMPLE OF HONOR MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

IN Cogan's sale for September 16–20, is a medal, No. 2483, catalogued as a "Masonic Medal, struck under the Commune by French Masons. White metal. Size 23." By the kindness of a friend, I obtained a rubbing, and am able to say there is *nothing whatever* Masonic about it, neither is it a French medal. It is the signet of a "Select Templar," the highest degree in an American secret society, the "Templars of Honor and Temperance," instituted about 1845. It has been so often catalogued as Masonic, that, for the benefit of dealers and others, I will describe it. Obverse, An equilateral triangle, on the left of which an arrow on the string of a bow; on the right a bow, with the arrow beside it, and below, a space in which a name is usually engraved. The centre of the triangle often contains an engraved device similar to those on the "marks" of Mark Master Masons. On a circle surrounding the triangle, V T S R T D C T A (perhaps signifying Visit the Sick, Relieve the Distressed, Comfort the Afflicted.) Reverse, A triangle, on the sides of which are L F U (perhaps for Love, Fidelity and Union;) within the triangle a nine-pointed star formed by three triangles interlaced; on the points of the star the letters T J M (one letter on each triangle) signifying Truth, Justice, Mercy; in the centre of the star, a serpent devouring his tail surrounds an altar on the front of which is S—perhaps for the degree, (Select Templar,) and on the top of the altar an antique lamp. Legend, outside, in the cypher of the

Order. There are several dies, two at least of size 23, slightly differing, and one very much smaller, but with the same device. It is found in silver, gold, (rarely,) and white metal. It is sold to members at about \$2.50, and is worth intrinsically perhaps 75 cents. If any of your readers wish for further information about the society, they can probably obtain it at its headquarters, 58 Reade Street, New York. An engraving of the reverse, with an additional circle and legend outside of it, may be found in their printed proceedings. The dies are constantly in use.

M.

EARLY GREEK COINAGE.

In reply to a query sent the editors, we have obtained the following from Mr. Feuardent :—

As to the question of W. T. C., viz : Whether there is any truth in the assertion made in Plutarch, "that Theseus was the inventor of coins, and that he had the image of an ox planted upon them." In that proposition Plutarch was mistaken, and again, he was misled when he says that Solon "re-melted the ancient Athenian coinage in order to establish a new system." Eckhel, Beule, Leake and others all agree in saying that there is no foundation in Plutarch's assertions on this subject. Plutarch must have been mistaken by the fact that the early Athenians had no coinage of their own, and were using gold staters of Cyzicus for their gold currency ; and as to the silver, the coinage of the then powerful people of Aegina was borrowed by Athens. Later, in the time of Solon, they established an Athenian silver coinage on a different system from the one of Aegina, and which was called the "Attic system." The earliest coins we know of are those of Aegina, and none are certainly prior to the seventh century B. C. ; again, a coinage of the time of Theseus is, to say the least, improbable. The only allusions to Theseus that I remember on the Athenian coins, are those on the copper coins of a relatively recent origin, which represent Theseus fighting against the Minotaur or the Marathonian bull. Both these types were most probably inspired from the pictures representing those scenes which, according to Pausanias, adorned the citadel of Athens.

G. L. FEUARDENT.

108 W. 39th St., New York City.

MEDAL OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

A FEW days since, I obtained a gold medal of Gustavus Adolphus, weighing 4 dwt. 4 grains, of oval shape, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches : Obverse, laureate head of Gustavus. Legend, Gustav. Adolph. Suecor. Gotho. Vandalo. Rex Mag. Reverse, a vessel with one mast and furled sails ; in the distance two galleys dismantled, on the left a rocky shore, on the right the sun rising out of the waves, above a ribbon with a motto partially erased, "NON . . . ORAT MDC. . . ." I suppose that it may be a medal struck to commemorate the first brilliant war of Gustavus Adolphus against the Danes, by which he gained for Sweden control of the Baltic ; but hope that some of your readers may be able to afford me definite information, and willing kindly to do so.

H. A. M.

27 Dudley Street, Boston Highlands.

EDITORIAL.

WE are informed that of the "Wyoming Centennial Medal," seven were struck in gold for presentation to President Hayes and others, and that the dies are destroyed.

THE number of parts of pure silver in a thousand in the dollars in circulation is as follows : The Trade dollar, 875 ; the Mexican dollar, 870 ; the new legal tender, 8.68 ; the Spanish milled dollar, 865.

THE Library of the late Joseph J. Mickley,* of Philadelphia ; his collections of Coins and Autographs, are to be sold by M. Thomas & Sons, 139 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. The Library will be sold on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October ; the Autographs on the 1st of November, and the Coins, Numismatic Works, &c., &c., on the 5th and 6th of November.

THE following gentlemen continue the officers of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal :—*President*, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau ; *First Vice-President*, Henry Mott ; *Second Vice-President*, Gerald E. Hart ; *Treasurer*, G. A. Holmes ; *Curator*, William McLennan ; *Secretary*, L. M. Lewis ; *Editing Committee*, Henry Mott, William McLennan, John Horn.

A NUMISMATIC SOCIETY was organized at Pittsburg, Penn., June 14, 1878, and the following officers were elected :—*President*, S. H. Morgan ; *Vice-President*, F. J. Kirk ; *Treasurer*, E. F. Maynard ; *Secretary*, Geo. W. Rode.

* See *Journal*, Vol. XII, p. 103.